

We have arranged for a series of six interesting articles, "War Talks, by Uncle Dan," written by Mr. Howard H. Gross, president of the Universal Military Training League, of which this is the first. They tell in a graphic way why military training is of value, both to the nation and to the individual, and our readers will find them of unusual interest.

## WAR TALKS

By UNCLE DAN

Number One

America Must Fight Hard or Germany May Win—Necessity for Military Training.

"Now, Billie," said his mother, "your Uncle Dan is coming tomorrow to spend a week with us on the farm, and if you want to know about the war, here's your opportunity. Uncle Dan is probably one of the best-informed men in the country." Billie clapped his hands and gave such a whoop that he awakened the baby, but what could you expect of a fifteen-year-old boy who is a living interrogation point and wants to know about war?

Uncle Dan arrived in due time and Billie watched for an opportunity. It came that evening after dinner when Uncle Dan had lighted a cigar and taken a seat on the porch.

"I'm mighty glad you came, Uncle Dan. I want to talk to you about the war. We have just put military training in our township high school, but we had a hard time to do it. The Joneses and the Greggs objected. They said the war wouldn't come over here. Grandma Jones said: 'They ain't no use to worry it, it will soon blow over.' Well, we put the training in just the same. You order heard Judge Brownell, the president of the school board, do the slacker's up. He said unless we take off our coats and go to it, Germany may yet win, and if she does, she will take over the great British fleet as a war trophy and compel us to do what ever she wants to; that she could make us pay all the cost of the war; that the Kaiser could tax us as he pleased and that we couldn't help ourselves. He could make every one pay over a part of what he earns; that he could make the farmers pay rent for their own farms, etc. Now, Uncle, what do you think of that?"

"Well, my boy," said Uncle Dan, "Judge Brownell says might make true and may unless we go to the aid of the allies with the numbers of men and help them break the German line. Unless we can beat the submarines, they may prevent us from getting enough food to the allies to keep them going. In that case Germany would win. As matters stand today, our greatest need is trained men. If we had had several millions of men with military training in our industries and on our farms when the war came, who could have been called at once for service, I do not believe the Kaiser would have forced the war upon us. As it was, he had no respect for us, and now we are in it and must go through with it. But never again must we be caught so wholly unprepared.

"There is only one safe way," said Uncle Dan, "and that is to adopt permanently universal military training, apply it to every young man who is physically fit, say in his nineteenth or twentieth year. The training can be carried forward in the United States training camps that are now being established for training men called by the selective draft. As soon as these men vacate these stations, they should be filled by younger men, and this should be made the permanent policy of the country."

Billie's mother, Mrs. Graham, had overheard the conversation. She came out and said: "Really, Brother Dan, are you serious as to the dangers of our country? If it is as bad as that, it is high time for us to wake up and do something about it."

"Exactly," replied Uncle Dan. "It is better to wake up now than to be rudely awakened later. We may as well understand, sister, that this is our war and we must win it or God help America. Everything that we have or hope to have—our liberties, our blessings, our opportunities are all involved in the great issue before us. Nothing must stand between us and winning this war. It is a question whether the peoples' right or the Kaiser's might shall dominate the world. If there ever was a holy war, this is it. We are fighting for world liberty. We are fighting for the freedom of humanity. We are fighting for the right of men to govern themselves instead of being governed against their will by a war-mad overlord. Perilous times are ahead of us. We must be prepared to make any sacrifice, to perform any service that may be required of us."

"Oh, Uncle Dan," exclaimed Billie, "may I bring my chum, Jimmie Collins, when we have our next talk? He is a bug on this war business and just crazy to see you."

"Certainly," said Uncle Dan, with a hearty laugh. "If we are to have more talks, I shall be glad to have Jimmie join us."

Billie clapped his hands and ran to the phone and told Jimmie to be over at seven o'clock the next evening.

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## CARPENTERS APPROVE NEW WAR LABOR BOARD

President Wilson was congratulated by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America on his success in the formation of a national war labor board to handle industrial questions during the war in a telegram sent by the organization's executive board. "All of our international officers pledge you and that board their hearty co-operation and assistance," the message said. The board also offered the services of its entire 308,000 members to the government in winning the war.

### TO HETTIE HOLDEN

W. Jack Holden vs. Hettie Holden State of Tennessee. In Chancery Court of Knox County. No. 1623.

In this cause, it appearing from the bill filed, which is sworn to, that the defendant Hettie Holden is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, and that the ordinary process cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that defendant appear before the Chancery Court, at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the first Monday of November next, and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her. This notice will be published in the Knoxville Independent for four successive weeks.

This 3rd day of October 1918 J. C. Ford, Clerk & Master R. A. Mynatt, Sol.

Oct. 5 12 19 26 1918

### TO MARY TUGGLE

Fonzo Tuggle vs. Mary Tuggle State of Tennessee. In Chancery Court of Knox County. No. 1627.

In this cause, it appearing from the bill filed which is sworn to, that the defendant Mary Tuggle is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process cannot be served upon her it is ordered that said defendant appear before the Chancery Court, at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the 1st Monday of November next, and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her. This notice will be published in the Knoxville Independent for four successive weeks.

This 3rd day of October 1918 J. C. Ford, Clerk & Master. Geo. Reavis, Sol.

October 5 12 19 26 1918

### TO LOUISE W. FORMWALT

Herbert C. Formwalt vs. Louise W. Formwalt State of Tennessee. In Chancery Court of Knox County. No. 1628.

In this cause, it appearing from the bill filed, which is sworn to, that the residence of the defendant Louise W. Formwalt is unknown and cannot be ascertained upon diligent inquiry so that the ordinary process cannot be served upon her, it is ordered that said defendant appear before the Chancery Court, at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the 1st Monday of Nov. next, and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to her. This notice will be published in the Knoxville Independent for four successive weeks.

This 3rd day of October 1918 J. C. Ford, Clerk & Master. Green & Webb Sols.

Oct. 5 12 19 26 1918

J. O. MANSON; ALL UNKNOWN DESCENDANTS AND HEIRS AT LAW IF ANY OF FLORENCE MANSON, DECEASED. FORMERLY FLORENCE OWEN, FORMERLY FLORENCE WEBB, RUSH MATHES CAD MATHES, MAMIE MATHES SELBY, FORMERLY MAMIE MATHES, AND IDA MATHES BELIEVED TO BE A MARRIED WOMAN, BUT THE NAME OF WHOSE HUSBAND IS UNKNOWN TO THE COMPLAINANTS, AND OTHER DESCENDANTS AND HEIRS AT LAW IF ANY, OF SUSAN MATHES DECEASED, FORMERLY SUSAN MCCLELLAN, FORMERLY SUSAN WEBB, AND ANY AND ALL OTHER DESCENDANTS AND HEIRS AT LAW WHOSE NAMES AND ADDRESSES ARE UNKNOWN TO THE COMPLAINANTS. OF MARY MANSON, FORMERLY MARY PARMATIER, FORMERLY MARY WEBB, AND MATTIE A. HODGE.

Sollins Dossier, et al. vs. Mary Elizabeth McCampbell et al.

State of Tennessee. In Chancery Court of Knox County. No. 1629.

In this cause, it appearing from the bill filed, which is sworn to, that the defendants J. O. Manson, whose residence is unknown, and all other unknown descendants and heirs at law if any, of Florence Manson, deceased, formerly Florence Owen, formerly Florence Webb, Rush Mathes, Cad Mathes, whose residence is unknown, Mamie Mathes Selby, formerly Mamie Mathes, and Ida Mathes, believed to be a married woman, but the name of whose husband is unknown, to the complainants, and all other descendants and heirs at law, if any, of Susan Mathes, deceased, formerly Susan McClellan, formerly Susan Webb, and any and all other descendants and heirs at law, whose names and addresses are unknown to the complainants; of Mary Manson, formerly Mary Parmatier, formerly Mary Webb and Mattie A. Hodge, are as above stated and are non-residents of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process cannot be served upon them, it is ordered that said defendants appear before the Chancery Court, at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the first Monday of November, next, and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to them. This notice will be published in the Knoxville Independent for four consecutive weeks.

This 4th day of October 1918 J. C. Ford, C. & M. John R. King Sol.

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## MUST USE LESS SUGAR; ALLIED NEEDS GROW

### Americans Asked to Use No More Than Two Pounds Per Person Per Month.

### Shortage May Last Until Beginning of 1919, When New Sugar Crop Arrives.

After making a careful survey of the world sugar situation the U. S. Food Administration has asked the American public to USE NO MORE THAN TWO POUNDS OF SUGAR PER PERSON A MONTH until January 1, 1919.

Increased sugar demands from the Allied nations—where the present sugar ration is already reduced to the lowest possible level—and the need of keeping our army and navy supplied are two of the leading causes of the curtailment of America's sugar ration.

Americans are requested to make two pounds of sugar per person (half a pound a week) serve for all sugar uses in the household—including cooking and all sugar served at the table.

Public eating places, as well as housewives, will be required to limit their use of sugar to two pounds for every ninety meals served. In the U. S. Food Administration's cafeteria at Washington, where employees of the Food Administration take their noon meal, one pound of sugar is used for every 120 meals served.

The U. S. Food Administration is confident that the American public will heartily agree to reduce household use of sugar here to a level more nearly equal to the present restrictions among the Allied nations.

The situation which the United States faces in its efforts to maintain a fair distribution of sugar to the Allied world is as follows:

The sugar supplies throughout the country, in homes, stores, factories and bakeries, are at low ebb; the production from the American beet and Louisiana cane crops have been disappointing; the yield in Porto Rico has likewise been smaller than anticipated, and the inability of the United States and the Allies to secure sugar from Java and other distant sources on account of the imperative call for ships for the movement of troops and their supplies has materially reduced the supply from such quarters. Added to this already difficult situation, the quantity needed by the Army and Navy greatly exceeds earlier estimates; we must send a large amount to France and Italy to take the place of the great volume lost through the German and Austrian invasions, during which much beet land was overrun and many factories destroyed; we have to supply certain quantities to neutral nations under agreements; and finally over fifty million pounds were lost recently through submarine sinkings off our Atlantic coast.

The Food Administration is confident that the American people, with the record of wheat savings behind it, having by voluntary savings sent 140,000,000 bushels of wheat to the Allies after practically every bushel had been exhausted from our normal surplus, will with the same spirit save the sugar situation of the world.

### SUGAR EXPORTS SMALL TO NEUTRAL NATIONS

Only 797 tons of refined sugar were shipped from America to neutral nations during the first five months of this year. This amounted to only 3.2 per cent. of the total exports to all countries. Mexico received more than half the amount we exported to neutrals.

\*\*\*\*\*  
 SAVE SUGAR.  
 Sugar means Ships—  
 Ships mean Soldiers—  
 Soldiers mean Victory.  
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### FRANCE AND BELGIUM GET AMERICAN SUGAR

Ninety-five per cent. of all refined sugar sent from the United States to the Allied nations went to France and Belgium during the first five months of this year.

France got 72 per cent., or nearly 33,000,000 pounds, and Belgium received nearly 11,000,000 pounds, or 23 per cent.

In each country this sugar was doled out by a strict rationing organization. The entire amount to the Allies in these five months—23,791 tons, almost half of which was shipped in May—is only about one-half of 1 per cent. of our total annual consumption.

## Learn to Get Along Without Sugar

It has been done before. A hundred years ago refined sugar was unknown. Our ancestors used honey and you can use honey also. Besides there are syrups. The natural sugars of fruits will serve today as they did centuries ago. You will get all the sugar you need in this way. The Allies do it now. England, which before the war used more sugar than we did, has but two pounds per head a month now; France one and a half pounds, and Italy only one. Show yourself a patriotic American and use less than your ration. This is but a slight sacrifice as compared with all that the Allies are doing. Do it yourself.

## GENERAL SUGAR CONSERVATION

Is sugar necessary in the diet?

Neither cane nor beet sugar is necessary. In the average American diet all the sugar needed may ordinarily be supplied by using honey, sirups, fresh, preserved and dried fruits.

What are the general sugar saving rules?

Use all sugar sparingly and wherever possible use other sweeteners. Be sparing of confections and sweet cakes. The American people last year spent enough money for candy to feed all Belgium for two years. Supplement sugar with honey and sirups. Cultivate a taste for fruit in its natural sweetness. Sugar is a fuel food. Get fuel from potatoes and other starchy foods rather than from sugar. Sugar excels them as an energy-food only because it produces energy more quickly. They excel sugar since they supply more than merely the fuel need.

How may the sugar ration be expressed in quantities known to everyone?

Two pounds per month means about 8 ounces per week, or a little more than 1 ounce a day. This daily ration is a trifle more than 2 tablespoons level full. It should be remembered that this is to include all sugar used for any purpose whatsoever—for table use, cooking, in ice cream and desserts, on cereals or fruit, in sugar sirups used on griddle cakes, etc.



## FUTURE NEEDS

People do not rely on stray leftover sums to set their tables. Food comes first. But a bank account should be regarded next in importance to the three meals of today because a bank account represents the three meals of tomorrow.

Make provision for your bank account just as you do for food and clothing by saving a small amount every pay day in a savings account and then you are absolutely sure of your future needs.

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### TO KENNETH SMITH, JON ASSMITH, MAUD SMITH AND ALLFN SMITH

State of Tennessee, In Chancery Court of Knox County. No. 1624.

In this cause, it appearing from the bill filed, which is sworn to, that the defendants Kenneth Smith, Jon Smith, Maud Smith, Allen Smith are non-residents of the State of Tennessee, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them, it is ordered that said defendants appear before the Chancery Court, at Knoxville, Tennessee, on or before the first Monday of Dec. next, and make defense to said bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to them. This notice will be published in the Knoxville Independent for four consecutive weeks.

This the 11th day of Oct. 1918 J. C. Ford, Clerk and Master. Steinmetz & Mitchell, Sols.

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### RIGHT OF MEN TO ORGANIZE UPHELD.

Upholding the right of workmen to organize, President Wilson came out in support of the national war labor board's decision in the case of the threatened strike of commercial telegraphers, when the text of his communication to the presidents of the telegraph companies became known.

The president flatly informed the employers that the finding of the war labor board in the controversy, giving the men the right to organize, must be accepted.

### A Card System for Workers.

Beginning July 1, every worker seeking employment in the industries of New Jersey is required to present a card from the state, federal and municipal employment bureau, showing where he was last employed and for what reason his employment ceased. This is one of the features of a plan by which New Jersey hopes to solve the problem of the shortage of labor in all industries incident to the war. The object of the card system, which all the manufacturers of the state will be asked to strictly observe, is to do away with the large number of floating workers who have been in the practice of working a day, or a few days, in one plant, only to then look for a job in another plant.

### Big New York Strike Settled.

The New York subway strike has been settled. The men who were engaged on construction work returned to their jobs and the contractors will pay the advanced scale of wages demanded by the men. The board of estimates and the public service commission have adopted a policy of taking care of the contractors' losses which is acceptable to the contractors. Incidentally, with the announcement that a settlement had been reached, came the first intimation that the question of the closed shop had been raised by the men and was one of the conditions of the settlement.

### CREATED ARMY OF WORKERS

Remarkable Increase in Number of Men Employed in United States Shipyards.

Less than a year ago there were not 45,000 men employed in American shipyards. Today there are more than 800,000 skilled mechanics and laborers engaged in building ships and 250,000 more employed in making the engines, boilers, winches and other machinery necessary to equip them.

This tremendous expansion by which the United States hopes to put into service a new merchant marine that will rival the trading fleet of any nation in the world has been accomplished in methodical fashion, without any "fuss and feathers," but achieving a result that industry long will regard as one of the most brilliant victories of the war. It has been brought about by the shipping board through recognition of the principle that untrained men can become skilled workmen only through competent instruction. One of the first tasks of the shipping board therefore was the creation of a division of education and training, which has supervised the establishment of training centers and the development of instructors among the foremen and superintendents.

## CREDIT DUE TO LABOR LEADERS

Their Patriotic Attitude Recognized as Great Aid in Winning the War.

### HAD MUCH EFFECT IN EUROPE

Chicago Newspaper Acknowledges the "Statesmanly Achievement" of the Workers—Have Never Been Confused or Led Astray—Federation of Labor Wins Praise.

The common-sense attitude adopted by American labor respecting parleys with German labor seems to have had its effect upon the French Socialists. An important section headed by the redoubtable Albert Thomas has expressed itself in accord with the views of our labor committees. We have reason to believe the visit of these representatives of American labor's pragmatic policy has done much to strengthen British and French labor war policy.

This service should be added to the considerable list credited to American organized labor in the world war. We have had our bolsheviks and our Germans, but organized labor as represented by the leaders of the American Federation of Labor has stood four square on the great basic issues of the conflict, has never been confused or led astray, and has kept the feet of labor firmly on the ground. This has been a statesmanly achievement worthy of the recognition of all Americans and of our allies. The war might well have been lost without it.—Chicago Tribune.

### British Labor Leaders Pleased.

Eight labor members of the British government have issued a manifesto in which they say influence exercised by labor in the councils of the nation since the war began, has been unprecedented.

The men signing the manifesto are George M. Barnes, minister without portfolio in the war cabinet; John Hodge, minister of pensions; G. H. Roberts, minister of labor; William Brace, parliamentary undersecretary for home affairs; John R. Clynes, parliamentary secretary to the food ministry; Stephen Walsh, parliamentary secretary to the local government board; George J. Wardle, parliamentary secretary to the board of trade, and James Parker.

The labor leaders say that in the last three years greater measures of democratic reform have been adopted than in any previous time in the history of the country.

### Will Admit Mexican Labor.

Secretary of Labor Wilson has let down the bars to immigration from Mexico. In a departmental order exemptions are allowed from the head tax, literacy test and contract-labor provision imposed by previous regulations.

In a statement announcing the order Secretary Wilson says the decision to permit the entry into the United States of illiterates and other Mexicans formerly not admissible, was reached in order to assist in meeting the present shortage of unskilled labor. Labor imported under this rule can be used only in agricultural pursuits, railroad section maintenance and lignite coal mining.

The order will be revoked when the present emergency has passed and the men imported will be required to return to their own country.

### Apportioning Unskilled Workers.

Approximation of the common labor requirement of the war industries of the country for the next three months and of the common labor reserves in each state available for war work has been started by the employment service division of the department of labor.

With these estimates as a basis the employment service will allot to each state the quotas of unskilled workers to be furnished.

With August 1 as the date when independent recruiting of labor will stop, the employment service, it was stated, expects to have the state quotas completed by the middle of July, so there may be no interruption in the labor supply needed by war contract plants.